NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1806. [*No.* 2302.

LAW BOOKS.

Just Received, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, the following Law-Books, viz.

PART 1st of the 1st vol. of the new series of New-York Term Reports, by William Johnson, Esq. the present Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of East's Reports, American edition.

Buller's Nisius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saunders's Reports, 3 vols. 8vo.
Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bacon's abridgment 7 vols. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest, 1 vol. 8vo.
New-York Term Reports, 2 vols 8vo.
New-York Cases in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.
Marshall on Insurance, 1 vol. 8vo.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barlamaqui on Law, 1 vol. 8vo.
Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 4 vols. 8vo

The above, with every other Book, for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be sold as cheap as can be purchased at any Book-Store in America.

☞ LAW BOOKS of every kind (both English and American) procured at the shortest notice, and upon as good terms, as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

Has just received an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods:

AMONG WHICH ARE

AN elegant assortment of latest fashion superfine and common Calicoes
Chintzes and Copperplates
A large assortment of India Cottons and Irish Linens
Scotch and India Book-Muslins
Pequet, Leno, and Carronade Muslins, figured and plain
Rich laced and tamboured Muslins
Japan Ditto
Checked and plain Muslins
Ladies rich and common Veils
Laced and figured Handkerchiefs
Habit Do.
Figured Cap-Patterns
Lace Trimmings
Lace Net Muslins
Laced, figured, and plain Crapes, all colours
Figured Satins and Sarcenets
Rich ground Trimmings
Silk Gloves and Mitts
Ladies Armlets
Silver, cotton, and silk Cords, Buttons, &c.
Velvet Bindings
Elegant Necklaces.
Plain and ornamented Combs
Rich and common Fans
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Silk Shawls
Lace Cambricks
Do. tamboured Muslin Do.
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common and superfine Dimity
6-4 cambrick Dimity
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambricks figured
Checked and hair-corded Cambricks
Black Sattins
Florence Lutestrings
An elegant assortment of cotton, silk and thread Laces
Ladies and Gentlemen's cotton and silk Hose
Silk and cotton Umbrellas
An assortment of ladies Parasols
Black and coloured Cambricks
Cotton Ginghams
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Vestings
An elegant assortment of Kid Shoes, very low.

Also, Newest-Fashion London

Dress Hats and Bonnets;

CONSISTING OF

A few elegant white Imperial Chip Hats
Few do. figured Crape Dress Bonnets
Do. English Walking Bonnets
Do. elegant Primrose Bonnets, with wreaths
Do. Gipsey Willow Bonnets
Large English Cane and Willow Hats
Willow and figured Satin French Bonnets.

An elegant Assortment of

Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c.

Elegant Gilt PLUMES; White silk Buffoons; Shoe Rosetts; Newest-fashioned WIGS and FARSETTS. *Newport, May* 16, 1806

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Respectfully informs the Public,

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A NEW AND INTERESTING NOVEL.

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A NEW STORE.

SALLY M. SMITH & CO.

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT they have opened a new and fashionable assortment of English, India, and French GOODS—in the store lately improved by Mr. *Stephen T. Northam*, NO. 102, Thames-street.—The Goods were purchased for cash, and will be sold at a very small advance—They flatter themselves that the prices and qualities of their Goods, together with the attendance given, will excite public attention, and merit their favours.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, having determined to proceed immediately in the execution of said work; all persons willing to engage in said undertaking, either as labourers, or in freighting stone, are requested to call on the subscriber, at his house in Newport, who is ready to contract with them for the same.

D. LYMAN, *Superintendant.*

Newport, May 16, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG FACTOR; burthen One hundred and six Tons; twelve months old; now lying at *Giles's* Wharf.—For terms apply to

EBENEZER P. SHEARMAN,
CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership of Roberts & Spooner, will dissolve, by mutual consent, on the 20th instant. Every person indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against them, to present the same for adjustment.

The business, after the 20th, will be carried on by Mr. Roberts, who will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of GROCERIES, by wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN SPOONER,

Newport, May 16, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,

And possession given immediately,

THE three-story Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, situated on the south side of Washington-Square, owned by the subscriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to JOHN WOOD.

Newport, May 16 1806.

THE Creditors of *John Trevett*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the second Monday of June next, if they think fit, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the insolvent act, made and passed, June 1756, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Lep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, May 14, 1806.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18 *Long-Wharf,* Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the newest fashions, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and solicit a continuance of their favours

Newport, March 27, 1806.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and seven Tons; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his store on Mr. William Langley's Wharf.—Who has for sale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogshead or barrel; Havanna Sugar by the box; good retailing Molasses, and New-England Rum by the hogshead; North-Carolina Hams and Bacon; Corn, Tar; Turpentine and Rosin; and 12,000 first quality of white-oak hogshead Staves and Heading. *Newport, May* 16, 1806.

A FEW TICKETS,

in the East-Greenwich Road Lottery, (which will soon commence drawing) are for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.—*Apply soon.*

Newport, May 9, 1806.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury as cheap as at any Book-Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in sheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, some with *Osterwald's* Notes, at various prices. *Also,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

Also,

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type and fine wove paper—This is the most convenient Bible for Family use ever published as the volumes are of a convenient size for use and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four persons can be using the different Volumes at the same time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the use of aged persons and of those who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, suitable for aged persons—and some very small, convenient for the pocket—*Also,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, some in quarto, on a large type, and some very small, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806.

JOSIAH C SHAW,

Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-street, where he will be happy to transact business in the line of his profession.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

Narraganset Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Narraganset Bank, are hereby notified, that the third Instalment of Five Dollars on each share, will become due and payable at the Bank, in specie, on the 30th day of May current, pursuant to charter.

By Order,

SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Cashier.*

Wickford, May 6, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, situated in Broad-street, No. 75, containing about 56 feet on Broad-street, and 44 feet on Tanner-street.—Also a Stable and Lot, 24 by 16 feet, in good repair.—For terms apply to

JONATHAN WILLSON, jun.

Newport, May 9, 1806.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES

HAS FOR SALE,

No. 104, *Thames-street, directly opposite the store formerly occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, at Wholesale and Retail,*

JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Island do.
Holland Gin, Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Best Retailing Molasses
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the cask.

Newport May 9, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3. *On his Wharf,*

Five Thousand Weight of smoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Fresh superfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.

A new supply of Boat's Oars

Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

TRIBUTE.

WHILE the evidence that the United States had become tributary to France, was fresh in every one's memory, not a democratic news-paper had the effrontery to deny it, nor were there many who attempted to palliate the shocking fact. But now, in the hope that the evidence will no longer be remembered some of the leading papers begin to question the truth of the story. The first paper in which we saw this bold step taken was the Boston Chronicle.—Without fear or scruple this paper denies the whole affair. The American Citizen follows, and even has the audacity to call for the proofs. The proofs are found in the mouths of their own witnesses: yes, by the confessions of the friends of the administration, it is, that we have been made acquainted with the shameful truth; it is they who have converted suspicions on this point into a moral certainty. A few extracts will support this assertion in its fullest latitude.—The witness we shall produce is Mr. John Randolph. In his first speech on Gregg's Resolutions, this gentleman only expressed himself in negative and ambiguous terms. Speaking of the measures of the administration, after much severity of invective, he said:

"But, sir, as French is the fashion of the day, I may be asked for my *projet*. I can readily tell gentlemen what *I* will not do. *I* will not propitiate any foreign nation with money. I will not launch into a naval war with Great-Britain, although I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens, or Bunker's-Hill. And for this plain reason. I will send her no money, Sir, on any pretext whatsoever, much less on *pretence* of buying *Labrador* or *Botany-Bay*, when my *real* object was to secure limits, which she formally acknowledged at the peace of 1803."

This, "manacled, hand-cuffed and tongue-tied," as the speaker was, amounted, when connected with what afterwards came out, to a declaration that money had been employed by the administration under the pretext of purchasing the Floridas, but in reality, with the improper and disgraceful design of buying the good-will of France.

In the second speech he expressed himself thus:

"And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of Bobadil; bullying England and truckling to Spain.—I beg pardon, there is *no* Spain: but bullying England, and *truckling to France*. This you have done—*you know it.*"

On the 9th of April the same witness said in his place in the House,

"Mr. Madison had told him early in the session, that France wanted money, and would not let Spain treat with us till we gave it to her; and that *we should be obliged to give it to her:* The money was not given for *land* but *peace.*"

"Although (said he) in the public message of the President at the opening of the session we heard much of Spanish outrages & insults, and though the private message held a language in consonance with the public, I found a backwardness in the head of the war-department, and generally of the Executive government, on taking a decided attitude as to Spain; and I found what was worse, before I left town to go to Baltimore, from a conversation with what has been considered the *head of the first executive department* under the government, that France was the great obstacle to the compromise of Spanish differences; that France would not permit Spain to come to any accommodation with us, because France wanted money, and that we must give her money. From the moment I heard that declaration, all the objections I originally had to the procedure, were aggravated to the highest possible degree. I considered it as a base prostitution of the national character, to excite one nation by money, to bully another nation out of its property, and from that moment, and to the last moment of my life, my principles of the man entertaining those sentiments died, never to live again."

On Monday the 1st of April, Mr. Clay, another of Jefferson's friends, in debate on the question of Closed doors, observed that,

"By concealing important information, the people were kept ignorant of facts they ought to know, and that if fair impartial information was given, the feelings of the public mind would be very different from what they were at present. The public ought to know that while our Ambassador at London

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EBENEZER P. SHEARMAN,
CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, May 16, 1806.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Co-partnerſhipof Roberts & Spooner, will diſſolve, by mutual conſent, on the 20th inſtant. Every perſon indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt them, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment.

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Newport, May 16 1806.

THE Creditors of *John Trevett*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the ſecond Monday of June next, if they think fit, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the inſolvent act, made and paſſed, June 1756, ſhould not be granted.

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Alſo,

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HAS FOR SALE,

No. 104, *Thames-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the ſtore formerly occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, at Wholeſale and Retail,*

JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Iſland do.
Holland Gin, Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Beſt Retailing Molaſſes
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the caſk.

Newport May 9, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3. *On his Wharf,*

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and boheа Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

A new ſupply of Boat's Oars

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

TRIBUTE.

WHILE the evidence that the United States had become tributary to France, was freſh in every one's memory, not a democratic news-paper had the effrontery to deny it, nor were there many who attempted to palliate the ſhocking fact. But now, in the hope that the evidence will no longer be remembered ſome of the leading papers begin to queſtion the truth of the ſtory. The firſt paper in which we ſaw this bold ſtep taken was the Boſton Chronicle.—Without fear or ſcruple this paper denies the whole affair. The American Citizen follows, and even has the audacity to call for the proofs. The proofs are found in the mouths of their own witneſſes: yes, by the confeſſions of the friends of the adminiſtration, it is, that we have been made acquainted with the ſhameful truth; it is they who have converted ſuſpicions on this point into a moral certainty. A few extracts will ſupport this aſſertion in its fulleſt latitude.—The witneſs we ſhall produce is Mr. John Randolph. In his firſt ſpeech on Gregg's Reſolutions, this gentleman only expreſſed himſelf in negative and ambiguous terms. Speaking of the meaſures of the adminiſtration, after much ſeverity of invective, he ſaid:

"But, ſir, as French is the faſhion of the day, I may be aſked for my *projet*. I can readily tell gentlemen what *I* will not do. *I* will not propitiate any foreign nation with money. I will not launch into a naval war with Great-Britain, although I am ready to meet her at the Cowpens, or Bunker's-Hill. And for this plain reaſon. I will ſend her no money, Sir, on any pretext whatſoever, much leſs on *pretence* of buying *Labrador* or *Botany-Bay*, when my *real* object was to ſecure limits, which ſhe formally acknowledged at the peace of 1803."

This, "manacled, hand-cuffed and tongue-tied," as the ſpeaker was, amounted, when connected with what afterwards came out, to a declaration that money had been employed by the adminiſtration under the pretext of purchaſing the Floridas, but in reality, with the improper and diſgraceful deſign of buying the good-will of France.

In the ſecond ſpeech he expreſſed himſelf thus:

"And what conſtitutes falſe dignity? Playing the part of Bobadil; bullying England and truckling to Spain.—I beg pardon, there is *no* Spain: bullying England, and *truckling to France*. This you have done—*you know it.*"

On the 5th of April the ſame witneſs ſaid in his place in the Houſe,

"Mr. Madiſon had told him early in the ſeſſion, that France wanted money, and would not let Spain treat with us till we gave it to her; and that *we ſhould be obliged to give it to her*: The money was not given for *land* but *peace.*"

"Although (ſaid he) in the public meſſage of the Preſident at the opening of the ſeſſion we heard much of Spaniſh outrages & inſults, and though the private meſſage held a language in conſonance with the public, I found a backwardneſs in the head of the war-department, and generally of the Executive government, on taking a decided attitude as to Spain; and I found what was worſe, before I left town to go to Baltimore, from a converſation with what has been conſidered the *head of the firſt executive department* under the government, that France was the great obſtacle to the compromiſe of Spaniſh differences; that France would not permit Spain to come to any accommodation with us, becauſe France wanted money, and that we muſt give her money. From the moment I heard that declaration, all the objections I originally had to the procedure, were aggravated to the higheſt poſſible degree. I conſidered it as a baſe proſtitution of the national character, to excite one nation by money, to bully another nation out of its property, and from that moment, and to the laſt moment of my life, my principles of the man entertaining thoſe ſentiments died, never to live again."

On Monday the 1ſt of April, Mr. Clay, another of Jefferſon's friends, in debate on the queſtion of Cloſed doors, obſerved that,

"By concealing important information, the people were kept ignorant of facts they ought to know, and that if fair impartial information was given, the feelings of the public mind would be very different from what they were at preſent. The public ought to know that while our Ambaſſador at London

[illegible] to a gentleman, France has prohibited Spain from treating with us, and imperiously threatened us with war, if we perfisted in our claims upon Spain; and that the latter had refuſed to treat with our envoys, and almoſt kicked them out of doors. That for his part, he was aſhamed of the vote he had given in ſecret conclave."

In the ſame debate, a third States evidence, Mr. Nicholſon, obſerved that

"If he had not been compelled to legiſlate in the dark, if the contents of the diſpatches which had been kept back, had been communicated to him before he was called to give his vote, it would have been different from what it was, and that he hoped in God that the negociation would be defeated."

The following extracts from a letter lately written to his conſtituents by James Garnett, Eſq. a democratic member of Congreſs from Virginia, ought to ſilence the moſt impudent defender of the adminiſtration.

"The reſolution propoſed *to appropriate two millions of dollars, oſtenſibly for the vague purpoſe of defraying any extraordinary expences which might be incurred in our intercourſe with foreign nations, but asſerted to be in reality for the purchaſe of the Floridas.*

"But the objection which appeared to us moſt important, and indeed inſuperable, was the apparent diſgrace of the propoſed meaſure. For whatever might be ſaid reſpecting the policy of acquiring the Floridas; the advantage of which we did not deny—yet the appropriation of money to *buy* them, under exiſting circumſtances muſt, and would be conſidered, as in the higheſt degree puſillanimous and diſgraceful."

"*It had frequently been declared on the floor of Congreſs and none had denied it, that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain, that Spain was not adverſe to an accommodation of our differences, but that France would not ſuffer her to make it, unleſs money was uſed as the means of propitiation.* That France had intimated her willingneſs to interfere upon this condition, and had given aſſurances, that Spain ſhould do what we wiſhed on theſe terms. Under theſe circumſtances we contended, that whether gentlemen were governed by fear of France; or really preferred purchaſing the Floridas, to an exchange of territory (which was the only thing we could conſent to propoſe to Spain) if the money was thus appropriated, it would, and muſt be underſtood, not only by France, but by the world, as the effect of intimidation—and that the neceſſary conſequence of ſuch a belief abroad, muſt be the entire proſtration of our national character."

But, ſay the Democratic prints, the money has not been ſent off in *ſpecie*. No; not in *ſpecie* exactly, but bills have been drawn for it in Europe, and it will be there paid to Bonaparte in *ſpecie* on preſenting thoſe bills, which *ſpecie* muſt eventually be paid out of our treaſury here; unleſs, indeed the government ſhould in the mean time become bankrupt, as Mr. Randolph lately predicted it would. In charity we hope not. As to the fact of ſending off the money, we happen to be perſonally acquainted with the merchants here who negociated the bills for Mr. Gallatin, and therefore derive our information from a direct ſource. Let us then have no more of theſe idle and ſcandalous attempts to deceive the people as to this act of national diſgrace and national folly.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at Boſton from Liverpool.—London dates to April 9, 1806.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, APRIL 6, 1806.

RUPTURE WITH PRUSSIA.

THE terror of the French arms, which is now omnipotent in the north of Germany, has at length torn aſunder the few faint points of connection which remained between this country and Pruſſia; the latter ſunk into the abject and wretched inſtrument of Bonaparte's deſperate views againſt our commerce, may be conſidered in an actual ſtate of hoſtility to our intereſts and our proſperity. This intelligence was brought by Mr. Jackſon, who arrived on Thurſday morning at the Foreign Office, from Berlin. It was ſoon after the ſubject of long and ſerious conſideration at a full meeting of the Cabinet Miniſters; and diſpatches were ſent off in the courſe of a few hours, to all the out-ports, for laying an embargo, not only on all Pruſſian veſſels, but on thoſe bound to Pruſſian ports, and belonging to the cities and towns of Germany, contiguous to the dominions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and within the graſp of his power. Hamburgh is at this moment occupied by Pruſſian troops; and Cuxhaven is not only in their poſſeſſion, but operations are making to fortify it, and exclude all acceſs to our trade. Whether the King of Pruſſia, terrified leſt he ſhould no longer exiſt as an independent Power, has abſolutely formed a coalition with France to ſeize upon Swediſh Pomerania, and to deprive Denmark of Holſtein, ſhould ſhe refuſe to ſhut up the Sound againſt us, we cannot undertake to ſtate, but that all intercourſe has been cut off with the Elbe, &c. we do not entertain a doubt. The communications brought by Mr. Jackſon would, we underſtand, juſtify much ſtronger meaſures than thoſe adopted by his Majeſty's government. A complete ſtoppage to the Pruſſian ſhipping, to the ſhipping of the free towns of Germany, and to all veſſels bound to thoſe ports, has by this time taken place in every one of the ports in England, and will be carried into effect in all the ports of Scotland and Ireland, before the end of the week. The Baltic and Tonningen convoys have of courſe been prevented from ſailing.

The diſpatches, ordering the detention of all Pruſſian veſſels of every deſcription in Dover, Ramſgate, the Downs, and in every other port down the coaſt, reached Dover on Friday afternoon, and were inſtantly forwarded to Vice Admiral Holloway, commanding in the Downs, and to Vice Admiral Keith, at Ramſgate. The order was executed with all poſſible diſpatch. Similar diſpatches were received the ſame day by the Port Admiral at Sheerneſs, who inſtantly countermanded the ſailing of the Northern convoys, and embargoed all veſſels bearing the Pruſſian flag.

The effect of this intelligence upon the commercial world was felt in almoſt every branch of the trading and monied intereſt.—The moſt ſerious apprehenſions are juſtly entertained for the ſafety of great quantities of valuable merchandize at Hamburgh and other ports, while colonial produce, bought up here to a conſiderable amount, will, it is feared, remain upon the hands of our merchants. Omnium, from the opening of the market, experienced a gradual depreſſion; and, after a ſmall fluctuation in its favour, finally ſunk two per cent. in value. Conſols fell one per cent.

It is not however, ſolely to the nature of the intelligence brought by Mr. Jackſon, that the public ſenſation on this occaſion ſhould be imputed. The ſpeech of Mr. Secretary Fox, in reply to Lord Caſtlereagh, in the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday night, muſt have had a very material effect in producing it. He was, at the moment of vindicating himſelf and his colleagues, in poſſeſſion of the new meaſures purſued by the King of Pruſſia; and when he was complimented by the Noble Lord on the "bed of roſes" which had been bequeathed to him, he felt that he was pricked, galled, and ſtung by "brambles, thorns, and thiſtles." We think, however, too highly of the patriotic, proud, and independent ſpirit of Mr. Fox, to ſuppoſe him leſs capable of contending with our inveterate enemy, becauſe we are to reckon upon the hoſtility of Pruſſia. If he was rather warm in his defence, it was we truſt, more from a deſire to expoſe the vanity of the triumph claimed for the late Adminiſtration by his opponent in debate, than from any wiſh to diffuſe deſpondency throughout the country.

A Council was yeſterday held at the Queen's Houſe, where his Majeſty came purpoſely to town to attend. The whole of the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent, except Earl Spencer, who is confined by the gout, when his Majeſty ſigned an order for laying an embargo on all Pruſſian veſſels in the different ports of the kingdom. Orders were in conſequence forwarded from the Admiralty laſt night to the ſeveral Admirals at the Ports. The orders previouſly diſpatched to the ſame effect, as we have already ſtated, were adopted and ſent off by the diſcretionary powers entruſted to Miniſters, and his Majeſty's ſignature was neceſſary to confer on the meaſure all the formality of State proceeding.

The following is the Order which appeared in laſt night's Gazette on this important ſubject:—

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 5th of April, 1806, preſent, the King's moſt excellent majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty has received advice that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majeſty, in a forcible and hoſtile manner; and has alſo notified that all Britiſh ſhips ſhall be excluded from the ports of the Pruſſian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not ſuffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the juſt rights and intereſts of his Majeſty and his dominions, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed law and practice of nations in amity with each other; his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Pruſſia until further orders. And his Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all Pruſſian ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

EXPRESS FROM HOLLAND.

Engliſhman's Office, 2 o'clock, A. M. We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of an expreſs with intelligence of the higheſt importance from Holland. By this conveyance we learn that Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Embden, &c. have been all ſhut againſt the trade of Great-Britain. Letters received by ſeveral reſpectable perſons in the City concur in this ſtatement. We have been favoured with a peruſal of ſome from Holland of ſo recent a date as laſt Thurſday. They aſſert that the King of Pruſſia had marched 20,000 men into Hamburgh, and had ſhut its port againſt England; the ſame meaſures had been purſued with reſpect to Bremen and Embden. Theſe letters alſo ſtate that a Pruſſian army has been marched through Holſtein, for the purpoſe of ſhutting up the Sound againſt our trade.

APRIL 7.

Ruſſia is ſaid to have armies to the amount of 400 000 men actually aſſembled on the Pruſſian and Auſtrian Frontiers.

It is not only on the Poliſh frontier that Ruſſia is aſſembling a formidable army; ſhe is alſo making preparations in Moldavia and Wallachia to reſiſt the ſtorm with which the Turkiſh provinces are menaced. The King of Bavaria has been obliged to ſend troops to the Tyrol, to prevent an inſurrection; and at Trieſte the inhabitants have ventured to come to blows with the French garriſon.

Further diſpatches for our government, brought by two French officers, were received on Saturday.

The French Naval uniform has been changed; the dreſs of Officers now is green cloth, laced with gold.

In conſequence of the Pruſſians having taken poſſeſſion of Hanover and excluded Britiſh veſſels from their ports, and other ports in the North of Europe, government have ordered the detention of all Pruſſian veſſels. The utmoſt care, however, is directed to be taken for the preſervation of the veſſels and cargoes.

Our government have declared the rivers Ems, Weſer, Elbe and Trave in a ſtate of blockade.

The Pruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of Hamburgh and Cuxhaven. Property remained untouched. An embargo was laid on Britiſh veſſels, but moſt of them had eſcaped, having had ſeaſonable notice of the approach of the Pruſſians. It was reported Pruſſia had declared war againſt England.—The former are erecting a new fort at the mouth of the Elbe.

Cruizers have ſailed in every direction in queſt of Pruſſian veſſels.

15 Pruſſian veſſels are detained Yarmouth.

17 Pruſſian veſſels are detained at Dover.

In the King of Pruſſia's reſcript to the countries of Neufchatel and Valengin, notifying the inhabitants of their being annexed to the French Empire, he ſays, "Conſiderations of the laſt importance, ariſing from the moſt preſſing intereſt of our whole monarchy, have obliged us to conſent to reſign into the hands of the Emperor of the French the care of your future happineſs. This voluntary reſignation is more preferable for you than the fate of a conquered country, by which otherwiſe, you were threatened!"

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 31.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Lord Auckland roſe to make his promiſed Motion, which he prefaced by entering into ſeveral details. By the Navigation Acts of Charles 2d, and William 3d, all trade in the Britiſh Colonies in foreign bottoms was, he ſaid, prohibited. It was evident that the veſſels of the United States of America were foreign bottoms, and therefore came under the prohibitory clauſes of theſe acts. From the Peace of 1783 to 1788 they were preciſely in this ſituation. In the latter year a legiſlative meaſure was reſorted to upon the ſubject, which continued till the year 1793, from which period till the year 1801, the Governors of the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt-Indies exerciſed the power of granting, as neceſſity required, permiſſion to import proviſions and lumber from America; and every year a Bill was paſſed, to indemnify thoſe concerned in adviſing or exerciſing this meaſure, for their acting contrary to law. It happened, however, that in 1801, owing to the confuſion ariſing from the change of Adminiſtration, a Bill of this deſcription was omitted to be brought forward, and the ſubject had eſcaped attention until the preſent time, when, on turning to its conſideration, he found this to be the ſtate of the caſe. It become, therefore, neceſſary to indemnify four Adminiſtrations, including that now in office, for having thus acted contrary to law ſince the year 1801, as well as the Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands; this was the object of the Bill, which it was his intention to introduce. With reſpect to the ſubject itſelf, it was certainly of the greateſt importance that our Weſt-India Colonies ſhould be regularly ſupplied with proviſions. From the nature of their cultivation, they could only grow a very ſmall part of the proviſions neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence. He was not diſpoſed to quarrel with the United States of America for ſupplying the Weſt-India iſlands with thoſe articles, on the contrary he was diſpoſed to think it an advantageous intercourſe. If the Iſlands were left to depend upon this country for a ſupply of proviſions, it muſt neceſſarily, in time of War, be precarious, whilſt in the event of ſcarcity, ſhips ſailing from this country would, of courſe, go to thoſe Iſlands where they *expected* to get the higheſt prices, and probably paſs thoſe which were moſt in want. A regular ſupply of proviſions to our Weſt-India Iſlands could only be enſured to them from America, and his opinion was, that enactment of our laws ought not to be followed up with any view of preventing the Americans from deriving an advantage from the intercourſe. The neutral bottoms of the Americans were of uſe to us in time of war—the advantage was mutual. The United States of America had grown with our growth, and ſtrengthened with our ſtrength, and had contributed much to the increaſe of our commerce; a commerce which had ariſen to an unexampled pitch of proſperity, and which was greatly ſuperior now to what it ever had been, even in time of peace. Thus it appeared from official documents that the value of the exports from this country of Britiſh manufactures, which on the average of the 5 years, ending in 1793, amounted to 15,400,000 l. amounted, on the average of the 5 years ending in 1805, to 95,600,000l. He thought it would be adviſable to introduce ſome regulation, in order that the intercourſe between our Weſt-India Colonies and America, might be placed upon a more certain footing, this might be effected by authoriſing the Governors to iſſue Proclamations, from time to time, allowing the importation from America, each Proclamation to be in force for 6 months, which would enſure a more regular ſupply, there being a certainty that no interruption would take place during that period. The bill was ordered to be printed.

APRIL 8.

There is not the moſt diſtant proſpect of peace in Europe; the views of the adminiſtration, governed and directed as they appear to be by recent intelligence from the continent is directly oppoſed to any overtures for an accommodation.

Several Engliſh veſſels have arrived in the Downs from Embden and other ports in the Elbe, having taken the precautionary ſtep of leaving a country, where their property as well as their perſon, would have been expoſed to the rapacity of their enemies.

In commenting on the language of Mr. Fox, the different writers agree, that there is no hope of an early negociation of peace with France; but on the contrary, that war muſt continue, while the ambition of Bonaparte remained unſatiated. They further ſtate, that fears are now entertained of a conſpiracy between France and Pruſſia, for the dethronement of the King of Sweden, and that it is probable the order for embargoing all Pruſſian veſſels, was grounded on the certain knowledge of this connexion.

The French have withdrawn their troops from Hanover; and the whole country taken poſſeſſion of by Pruſſia.

From the line of conduct which Pruſſia has purſued, in all her late meaſures, there remains no queſtion, but ſhe was called upon by Bonaparte to make her election, either to declare *for* Ruſſia and England or *againſt* them.

The miſſion of the Duke of Brunſwick to Peterſburg is ſaid to have failed. The object of it was believed to have been to reconcile the Emperor Alexander to the conduct of the Pruſſian cabinet, and to prevail on him to withdraw his troops from Poland.—The Duke has returned to Berlin.

It is very evident that Pruſſia is completely under the controul of France; and that her *alliance* will end in her *ſubjugation* by that power. The poſſeſſion of Hanover, however it may give to Pruſſia a larger extent of territory and population, than ſhe has ceded, is no real equivalent for being thruſt back from the Rhine to the Weſer, for the loſs of the important poſts of Cleves and Weſel, for having a French Prince placed as a kind of watch and centinel at her gates, and for the rapid decline of her influence over the Elector of Heſſe, and poſſibly the Elector of Saxony.

A flag of truce with diſpatches for government arrived from France yeſterday morning. Conſidering Mr. Fox's late obſervations, and the events of the three or four laſt days, it is difficult to believe the diſpatches reſpect a peace; and yet their arrival raiſed conſiderably the prices of ſtocks, which were depreſſed by the late conduct of Pruſſia.

APRIL 9.

The grounds of difference between the Britiſh Government and the United States of America have we underſtand, engaged the particular attention of Miniſters; and according to report, the Hon. David Erſkine, ſon of the Lord Chancellor, is to be ſent to that country on a ſpecial miſſion.

The French troops ſtill in Germany, are eſtimated at 200,000 men.

The Ruſſian troops in Poland, ſo far from evacuating that place, are on the contrary daily augmenting their numbers; and accounts ſtate, that throughout the Ruſſian frontiers, the roads are covered with artillery, ammunition-waggons and troops; that an immenſe army was collected on the frontiers; and that the recruiting in the interior country, was going on without interruption.

had been treated with all the politeness due to a gentleman, France had prohibited Spain from treating with us, and imperiously threatened us with war, if we persisted in our claims upon Spain; and that the latter had refused to treat with our envoys, and almost kicked them out of doors. That for his part, he was ashamed of the vote he had given in secret conclave."

In the same debate, a third States evidence, Mr. Nicholson, observed that

"If he had not been compelled to legislate in the dark, if the contents of the dispatches which had been kept back, had been communicated to him before he was called to give his vote, it would have been different from what it was, and that he hoped in God that the negociation would be defeated."

The following extracts from a letter lately written to his constituents by James Garnett, Esq. a democratic member of Congress from Virginia, ought to silence the most impudent defender of the administration.

"The resolution proposed *to appropriate two millions of dollars, ostensibly for the vague purpose of defraying any extraordinary expences which might be incurred in our intercourse with foreign nations, but asserted to be in reality for the purchase of the Floridas.*

"But the objection which appeared to us most important and indeed insuperable, was the apparent disgrace of the proposed measure. For whatever might be said respecting the policy of acquiring the Floridas; the advantage of which we did not deny—yet the appropriation of money to *buy* them, under existing circumstances must, and would be considered, as in the highest degree pusillanimous and disgraceful."

"*It had frequently been declared on the floor of Congress and none had denied it, that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain, that Spain was not adverse to an accommodation of our differences, but that France would not suffer her to make it, unless money was used as the means of propitiation.* That France had intimated her willingness to interfere upon this condition, and had given assurances, that Spain should do what we wished on these terms. Under these circumstances we contended, that whether gentlemen were governed by fear of France; or really preferred purchasing the Floridas, to an exchange of territory (which was the only thing we could consent to propose to Spain) if the money was thus appropriated, it would, and must be understood, not only by France, but by the world, as the effect of intimidation—and that the necessary consequence of such a belief abroad, must be the entire prostration of our national character."

But, say the Democratic prints, the money has not been sent off in *specie*. No; not in *specie* exactly, but bills have been drawn for it in Europe, and it will be there paid to Bonaparte in *specie* on presenting those bills, which *specie* must eventually be paid out of our treasury here; unless, indeed the government should in the mean time become bankrupt, as Mr. Randolph lately predicted it would. In charity we hope not. As to the fact of sending off the money, we happen to be personally acquainted with the merchants here who negociated the bills for Mr. Gallatin, and therefore derive our information from a direct source. Let us then have no more of these idle and scandalous attempts to deceive the people as to this act of national disgrace and national folly.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By an arrival at Boston from Liverpool.—London dates to April 9, 1806.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, APRIL 6, 1806.

RUPTURE WITH PRUSSIA.

THE terror of the French arms, which is now omnipotent in the north of Germany, has at length torn asunder the few faint points of connection which remained between this country and Prussia; the latter sunk into the abject and wretched instrument of Bonaparte's desperate views against our commerce, may be considered in an actual state of hostility to our interests and our prosperity. This intelligence was brought by Mr. Jackson, who arrived on Thursday morning at the Foreign Office, from Berlin. It was soon after the subject of long and serious consideration at a full meeting of the Cabinet Ministers; and dispatches were sent off in the course of a few hours, to all the out-ports, for laying an embargo, not only on all Prussian vessels, but on those bound to Prussian ports, and belonging to the cities and towns of Germany, contiguous to the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, and within the grasp of his power. Hamburgh is at this moment occupied by Prussian troops; and Cuxhaven is not only in their possession, but preparations are making to fortify it, and exclude all access to our trade. Whether the King of Prussia, terrified lest he should no longer exist as an independent Power, has absolutely formed a coalition with France to seize upon Swedish Pomerania, and to deprive Denmark of Holstein, should she refuse to shut up the Sound against us, we cannot undertake to state, but that all intercourse has been cut off with the Elbe, &c. we do not entertain a doubt. The communications brought by Mr. Jackson would, we understand, justify much stronger measures than those adopted by his Majesty's government. A complete stoppage to the Prussian shipping, to the shipping of the free towns of Germany, and to all vessels bound to those ports, has by this time taken place in every one of the ports in England, and will be carried into effect in all the ports of Scotland and Ireland, before the end of the week. The Baltic and Tonningen convoys have of course been prevented from sailing.

The dispatches, ordering the detention of all Prussian vessels of every description in Dover, Ramsgate, the Downs, and in every other port down the coast, reached Dover on Friday afternoon, and were instantly forwarded to Vice Admiral Holloway, commanding in the Downs, and to Vice Admiral Keith, at Ramsgate. The order was executed with all possible dispatch. Similar dispatches were received the same day by the Port Admiral at Sheerness, who instantly countermanded the sailing of the Northern convoys, and embargoed all vessels bearing the Prussian flag.

The effect of this intelligence upon the commercial world was felt in almost every branch of the trading and monied interest.—The most serious apprehensions are justly entertained for the safety of great quantities of valuable merchandize at Hamburgh and other ports, while colonial produce, bought up here to a considerable amount, will, it is feared, remain upon the hands of our merchants. Omnium, from the opening of the market, experienced a gradual depression; and, after a small fluctuation in its favour, finally sunk two per cent. in value. Consols fell one per cent.

It is not however, solely to the nature of the intelligence brought by Mr. Jackson, that the public sensation on this occasion should be imputed. The speech of Mr. Secretary Fox, in reply to Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons on Thursday night, must have had a very material effect in producing it. He was, at the moment of vindicating himself and his colleagues, in possession of the new measures pursued by the King of Prussia; and when he was complimented by the Noble Lord on the "bed of roses" which had been bequeathed to him, he felt that he was pricked, galled, and stung by "brambles, thorns, and thistles." We think, however, too highly of the patriotic, proud, and independent spirit of Mr. Fox, to suppose him less capable of contending with our inveterate enemy, because we are to reckon upon the hostility of Prussia. If he was rather warm in his defence, it was we trust, more from a desire to expose the vanity of the triumph claimed for the late Administration by his opponent in debate, than from any wish to diffuse despondency throughout the country.

A Council was yesterday held at the Queen's House, where his Majesty came purposely to town to attend. The whole of the Cabinet Ministers were present, except Earl Spencer, who is confined by the gout, when his Majesty signed an order for laying an embargo on all Prussian vessels in the different ports of the kingdom. Orders were in consequence forwarded from the Admiralty last night to the several Admirals at the Ports. The orders previously dispatched to the same effect, as we have already stated, were adopted and sent off by the discretionary powers entrusted to Ministers, and his Majesty's signature was necessary to confer on the measure all the formality of State proceeding.

The following is the Order which appeared in last night's Gazette on this important subject:—

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 5th of April, 1806, present, the King's most excellent majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty has received advice that his Majesty the King of Prussia has taken possession of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majesty, in a forcible and hostile manner; and has also notified that all British ships shall be excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not suffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the just rights and interests of his Majesty and his dominions, and contrary to the established law and practice of nations in amity with each other; his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Prussia until further orders. And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all Prussian ships and vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

EXPRESS FROM HOLLAND.

Englishman's Office, 2 o'clock, A. M. We stop the press to announce the arrival of an express with intelligence of the highest importance from Holland. By this conveyance we learn that Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Embden, &c. have been all shut against the trade of Great-Britain. Letters received by several respectable persons in the City concur in this statement. We have been favoured with a perusal of some from Holland of so recent a date as last Thursday. They assert that the King of Prussia had marched 20,000 men into Hamburgh, and had shut its port against England; the same measures had been pursued with respect to Bremen and Embden. These letters also state that a Prussian army has been marched through Holstein, for the purpose of shutting up the Sound against our trade.

APRIL 7.

Russia is said to have armies to the amount of 400 000 men actually assembled on the Prussian and Austrian Frontiers.

It is not only on the Polish frontier that Russia is assembling a formidable army; she is also making preparations in Moldavia and Wallachia to resist the storm with which the Turkish provinces are menaced. The King of Bavaria has been obliged to send troops to the Tyrol, to prevent an insurrection; and at Trieste the inhabitants have ventured to come to blows with the French garrison.

Further dispatches for our government, brought by two French officers, were received on Sunday.

The French Naval uniform has been changed; the dress of Officers now is green cloth, laced with gold.

In consequence of the Prussians having taken possession of Hanover and excluded British vessels from their ports, and other ports in the North of Europe, government have ordered the detention of all Prussian vessels. The utmost care, however, is directed to be taken for the preservation of the vessels and cargoes.

Our government have declared the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe and Trave in a state of blockade.

The Prussians have taken possession of Hamburgh and Cuxhaven. Property remained untouched. An embargo was laid on British vessels, but most of them had escaped, having had seasonable notice of the approach of the Prussians. It was reported Prussia had declared war against England.—The former are erecting a new fort at the mouth of the Elbe.

Cruizers have sailed in every direction in quest of Prussian vessels.

15 Prussian vessels are detained Yarmouth.

17 Prussian vessels are detained at Dover.

In the King of Prussia's rescript to the countries of Neufchatel and Valengin, notifying the inhabitants of their being annexed to the French Empire, he says, "Considerations of the last importance, arising from the most pressing interest of our whole monarchy, have obliged us to consent to resign into the hands of the Emperor of the French the care of your future happiness. This voluntary resignation is more preferable for you than the fate of a conquered country, by which otherwise, you were threatened!"

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 31.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Lord Auckland rose to make his promised Motion, which he prefaced by entering into several details. By the Navigation Acts of Charles 2d, and William 3d, all trade in the British Colonies in foreign bottoms was, he said, prohibited. It was evident that the vessels of the United States of America were foreign bottoms, and therefore came under the prohibitory clauses of these acts. From the Peace of 1783 to 1788 they were precisely in this situation. In the latter year a legislative measure was resorted to upon the subject, which continued till the year 1793, from which period till the year 1801, the Governors of the British Colonies in the West-Indies exercised the power of granting, as necessity required, permission to import provisions and lumber from America; and every year a Bill was passed, to indemnify those concerned in advising or exercising this measure, for their acting contrary to law. It happened, however, that in 1801, owing to the confusion arising from the change of Administration, a Bill of this description was omitted to be brought forward, and the subject had escaped attention until the present time, when, on turning to its consideration, he found this to be the state of the case. It become, therefore, necessary to indemnify four Administrations, including that now in office, for having thus acted contrary to law since the year 1801, as well as the Governors of the West-India Islands; this was the object of the Bill, which it was his intention to introduce. With respect to the subject itself, it was certainly of the greatest importance that our West-India Colonies should be regularly supplied with provisions. From the nature of their cultivation, they could only grow a very small part of the provisions necessary for their subsistence. He was not disposed to quarrel with the United States of America for supplying the West-India islands with those articles, on the contrary he was disposed to think it an advantageous intercourse. If the Islands were left to depend upon this country for a supply of provisions, it must necessarily, in time of War, be precarious, whilst in the event of scarcity, ships sailing from this country would, of course, go to those Islands where they *expected* to get the highest prices, and probably pass those which were most in want. A regular supply of provisions to our West-India Islands could only be ensured to them from America, and his opinion was, that enactment of our laws ought not to be followed up with any view of preventing the Americans from deriving an advantage from the intercourse. The neutral bottoms of the Americans were of use to us in time of war—the advantage was mutual. The United States of America had grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, and had contributed much to the increase of our commerce; a commerce which had arisen to an unexampled pitch of prosperity, and which was greatly superior now to what it ever had been, even in time of peace. Thus it appeared from official documents that the value of the exports from this country of British manufactures, which on the average of the 5 years, ending in 1793, amounted to 15 400,000 l. amounted, on the average of the 5 years ending in 1805, to 95 600,000l. He thought it would be advisable to introduce some regulation, in order that the intercourse between our West-India Colonies and America, might be placed upon a more certain footing, this might be effected by authorising the Governors to issue Proclamations, from time to time, allowing the importation from America, each Proclamation to be in force for 6 months, which would ensure a more regular supply, there being a certainty that no interruption would take place during that period. The bill was ordered to be printed.

APRIL 8.

There is not the most distant prospect of peace in Europe; the views of the administration, governed and directed as they appear to be by recent intelligence from the continent is directly opposed to any overtures for an accommodation.

Several English vessels have arrived in the Downs from Embden and other ports in the Elbe, having taken the precautionary step of leaving a country, where their property as well as their person, would have been exposed to the rapacity of their enemies.

In commenting on the language of Mr. Fox, the different writers agree, that there is no hope of an early negociation of peace with France; but on the contrary, that war must continue, while the ambition of Bonaparte remained unsatiated. They further state, that fears are now entertained of a conspiracy between France and Prussia, for the dethronement of the King of Sweden, and that it is probable the order for embargoing all Prussian vessels, was grounded on the certain knowledge of this connexion.

The French have withdrawn their troops from Hanover; and the whole country taken possession of by Prussia.

From the line of conduct which Prussia has pursued, in all her late measures, there remains no question, but she was called upon by Bonaparte to make her election, either to declare *for* Russia and England or *against* them.

The mission of the Duke of Brunswick to Petersburg is said to have failed. The object of it was believed to have been to reconcile the Emperor Alexander to the conduct of the Prussian cabinet, and to prevail on him to withdraw his troops from Poland.—The Duke has returned to Berlin.

It is very evident that Prussia is completely under the controul of France; and that her *alliance* will end in her *subjugation* by that power. The possession of Hanover, however it may give to Prussia a larger extent of territory and population, than she has ceded, is no real equivalent for being thrust back from the Rhine to the Weser, for the loss of the important posts of Cleves and Wesel, for having a French Prince placed as a kind of watch and centinel at her gates, and for the rapid decline of her influence over the Elector of Hesse, and possibly the Elector of Saxony.

A flag of truce with dispatches for government arrived from France yesterday morning. Considering Mr. Fox's late observations, and the events of the three or four last days, it is difficult to believe the dispatches respect a peace; and yet their arrival raised considerably the prices of stocks, which were depressed by the late conduct of Prussia.

APRIL 9.

The grounds of difference between the British Government and the United States of America have we understand, engaged the particular attention of Ministers; and according to report, the Hon. David Erskine, son of the Lord Chancellor, is to be sent to that country on a special mission.

The French troops still in Germany, are estimated at 200,000 men.

The Russian troops in Poland, so far from evacuating that place, are on the contrary daily augmenting their numbers; and accounts state, that throughout the Russian frontiers, the roads are covered with artillery, ammunition-waggons and troops; that an immense army was collected on the frontiers; and that the recruiting in the interior country, was going on without interruption.

The Emperor Napoleon, as Grand Master of the Order of the *Iron* Crown, has conferred the grand infignia of that order, on his Highnefs Prince Eugenius Napoleon of France, Deputy King of Naples, his fon; on Prince Joſeph Napoleon, and on Prince Louis, his brothers; and on the Princes Murat and Borgheſe, his brothers-in-law.

The country of Duſſeldorf, has been ceded by the King of Bavaria to France, and Prince Murat, appointed Hereditary Duke thereof.

An order paſſed the Houſe of Commons on the 1ſt of April, moved by Lord Auckland, for the neceſſary documents to explain the nature and extent of the trade between Great-Britain, her colonies in the Weſt-Indies, and America.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, MAY 16.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

The following extract was communicated in a letter from Major Sparks, commandant at Fort Adams, and dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman in Fincaſtle.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowman, of our army, dated Natchitoches, 18th March, 1806.

"AN officer came in on the evening of the 14th inſt. with diſpatches from the Governor-General at St. Antoine—he was halted at our picket, and not permitted to enter the Fort or Town; and early next morning he received his anſwer and ſet out immediately. The ſame day, at 3 o'clock, Capt. Johnſton marched with Lieut. Smith, Enſign Hatchet and ſixty-five men, towards the Sabine; this movement was determined on in conſequence of information which *cannot* be *doubted*, that the Spaniards had reinforced at Nacogdoches, to upwards of 400 cavalry, and were marching to reſume the poſitions they were ſo lately removed from by our troops. We have not heard of their meeting yet, but calculate that they *will* this day, and it appears that an engagement is unavoidable: they are greatly ſuperior in numbers, therefore it would be premature to riſque an opinion as to the reſult. Some Americans have been theſe two days trying to bring about a meeting to volunteer their ſervices for immediate defence, and they will be furniſhed with arms from the public magazine."

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16.

Accounts from Bermuda and City of St. Domingo, give us reaſon to fear that the puſillanimity of our government has induced the Engliſh and French officers in thoſe iſlands to make their fortunes at the expenſe of our merchants. For in the iſland of Bermuda they are fitting out, we are told, ſmall privateers to the amount of 30 or 40, which are called tenders to the ſhips of war on that ſtation, for the expreſs purpoſe of capturing the American veſſels who may be found going for or coming from the black ports of St. Domingo, and ſending them in for adjudication; and at the city of St. Domingo, the French officers who eſcaped from Admiral Duckworth, are doing the ſame, or nearly ſimilar.—And ſo we go!!

MASSACHUETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ſhip Galen, Capt. Stedman, we have received London papers to the 9th of April, the contents of which are of conſiderable importance.

Pruſſia has already begun to taſte the ſweets of her recent *alliance* with France. In the edict addreſſed by the King, to the ſtates of the principality of Neufchatel and the county of Verlengen, which he has ceded to Bonaparte, the language of Frederick is, that "conſiderations of the laſt importance, *ariſing from the moſt preſſing intereſt of our whole monarchy* have obliged us to conſent to reſign, &c." and he offers them this conſolation—"We cannot diſſemble that this voluntary reſignation is more preferable for you *than the fate of a conquered country, with which, otherwiſe, you were threatened.*" From the ſtyle of this paper, as well as from the conduct of Pruſſia towards England, it is evident that her independence is gone! Pruſſia, once a warlike and formidable power is henceforth but a department of the Gallic Empire.

There is no probability of a peace between England and France. "Indeed it is impoſſible, ſays the Sun of the 8th of April, for any rational man, who conſiders the ſituation of Great Britain, of France, and of Europe to entertain very ſanguine hopes of the reſtoration of peace at preſent. The language of Mr. Fox, on Thurſday laſt, whoſe wiſh for peace cannot be doubted, is, we think, *deciſive* on that ſubject."

The conteſt in Europe aſſumes a more important appearance, and threatens conſequences which will be more extenſively felt, than ever.—Wherever French influence gains the aſcendant, and Ruſſia is now almoſt the only exception, commerce with Britain is apparently to be interdicted. This exerciſe of deſpotic power on the land, will be retaliated by the exerciſe of that power which Great Britain poſſeſſes on the ocean. This tremendous competition will be felt by every commercial nation. We contemplate it with an awful preſentiment, for no policy can preſerve our country from its effects. If that intercourſe and thoſe relations between nations, which have been forming for many centuries are at once to be diſſolved or even ſuſpended, we are ſoon to witneſs a ſcene of unparralleled diſtreſs, which will extend through the civilized world.

Pruſſia having forcibly taken poſſeſſion of Hanover, and given notice that all Britiſh ſhips are to be excluded from Pruſſian ports, the Engliſh government has embargoed all Pruſſian veſſels, ordered a ſtrict blockade of of the Elbe, the Trave, the Ems and the Weſer. Pruſſia is to have no further communication with the North Sea.

It is ſtated that Holland has preſumed, once more, to exhibit ſome ſymptoms of national ſpirit.—That the States General have "rejected the arrangement propoſed by France, and claim, in the place of it, their treaty of alliance. Internal commotions were expected."

Ruſſia is ſtill conſidered the firm ally of England. It does not appear what movements the Emperor Alexander has in view, but he is ſaid to be collecting an immenſe army on his frontier.

The language of the new Britiſh Miniſtry in Parliament, was firm and temperate.—They had called for a large loan, which they had obtained at leſs than five per cent. and like their predeceſſors in office, they appeared impreſſ-d with the indiſpenſability of a vigorous proſecution of what they, like them, call a juſt and neceſſary war; and which the people appeared to think ſuch. The naval victories, and the capture of the important ſtation of the Cape of Good Hope, were conſidered as a ſort of counter-balance for the French ſucceſſes in Germany.

Capt. Bartlett, from Bayonne, informs that Louis Bonaparte, has been declared Sovereign of Holland by a decree of the French and Dutch governments.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability in London, to his friend in this town, dated April 2.

"I am happy to ſtate, that the intercourſe between America and the Weſt-Indies will be put upon a friendly and permanent footing for lumber and proviſions. A bill is in Parliament to that effect; and to give Governors diſcretionary powers."

There were reports at Liſbon when Capt. Babſon ſailed, that a French army would invade Portugal. A French frigate, which had been at Liſbon ſome time, ſailed a few days before Capt. B.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1806.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a ſelection of late and very important European news.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Meſſrs. I. RILEY, & Co. of New-York, and Mr. H. CARITAT, of Paris, have iſſued propoſals and proſpectus of two periodical works. The firſt, entitled "*The Continent of Europe, or the Paris Correſpondent*," is to be printed in Engliſh, and publiſhed monthly at New-York. The ſecond, entitled, "*L' Amerique du Nord, ou le Correſpondent des Etats Unis*," will be printed in French and publiſhed monthly in Paris. Subſcriptions for theſe publications are received at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, where a proſpectus of the work, with the firſt number of the Continent of Europe, may be ſeen.

Both branches of the Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature, recently elected, will have a democratic majority. They were laſt year federal. The change has been effected by the democratic towns increaſing their number of Repreſentatives; and not by any deſection of the federal intereſt. The Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts permits each town to increaſe its Repreſentatives with its population; the democratic towns have availed themſelves of this privilege, to its utmoſt extent, while the federaliſts, generally, have ſent their old number; and the conſequence is a ſmall democratic majority, out of nearly 500 members.

The Legiſlature of Connecticut is in ſeſſion. Lyman Law, Eſq. has been choſen Speaker. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, re-choſen Governor, by a majority of 3653 votes. The votes of ſeveral towns were rejected, becauſe not legally returned; had they been accepted Gov. T's majority would have been 4000. The federaliſts of the Connecticut Legiſlature have invariably rejected all votes not legally returned; although their fidelity in enforcing the laws in this reſpect has always diminiſhed the majorities for their candidates.

An unuſual drought has been experienced in ſome parts of Virginia and North-Carolina—its conſequences will be ruinous to agriculture.

The Spaniſh officers on the Mobile, have forcibly prevented the paſſage up that river of the brig Gayeſe, bound from New-Orleans for Fort-Stoddert for cotton.

Accounts from St. Domingo ſtate, that his Imperial Majeſty, Deſſalines, was making preparations to repel an expected invaſion of his dominions.—He is, however, ſaid to have purchaſed an eſtate in Pennſylvania, in caſe he ſhould be compelled to renounce the imperial purple, and become a private citizen.

There is a French privateer cloſe off the harbor of Charleſton, and a Britiſh ſloop of war off New-York, boarding, detaining or inſulting American veſſels; but as Mr. Secretary Smith has informed the public, that not a *cock-boat* can be fitted out until 666 men of the Mediterranean ſquadron return to the United States, our ſeamen and merchants muſt ſubmit to the injury with patience.

Democratic Magnanimity. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. Jefferſon's new-made Diſtrict Judge, in Connecticut, has removed Mr. Baldwin, the Clerk of the diſtrict, and appointed *his ſon*, H. W. Edwards, in his place. Several other inſtances of "*republicaniſm*," equally as magnanimous could be added.

A New-York jacobin paper has announced, that the Livingſton family has now taken its ſtation in oppoſition to modern democracy; and that the Chancellor (the purchaſer of Louiſiana) and all his powerful family, ſupported the ſucceſsful federal ticket in Columbia county, at the late election.

The United States brig Hornet, from New-York, bound to France, with diſpatches and *tribute money*, was ſpoken 10th April, lat 43. lon. 30; ſhe probably arrived about the 20th.

We are informed that the celebrated Mungo Park had reached Fayal with one hundred armed men, who were to accompany him in his attempt to explore the interior of Africa. A late account has aſſured us that he had penetrated towards the ſource of the Niger.

It is mentioned in a Dutch paper, that Mr. Armſtrong, our late *extraordinary* Miniſter in Paris, was in Holland to take paſſage for the United States.—We hope he has been recalled by the Preſident.—Mr. Erving, Mr. Bowdoin's Secretary of Legation, had been on a viſit to London from Madrid; but whether on public or private buſineſs was not ſaid.

The parties in the New-York Legiſlature are thus diſtributed:—*Clinton* democrats 40.—*Lewis* Republicans 41—Federal Republicans 19.—Total 100.

An *Ox* has been roaſted in New-York, in honor of the ſucceſs of the Clintonian-democratic election; but the feaſting having taken place juſt at the time it was aſcertained that a majority of *Anti*-Clintonians had been elected in the State, the wits of that city ſay it was rather making a *Bull* of the buſineſs.

The ſeaſon throughout the United States has been uncommonly arid and cold; particularly in the Southern States, where ſerious fears were entertained for the failure of the *tobacco crops*.

The ſhip John Jay, of Providence, with her cargo, has been condemned at Bermuda. The owners have appealed, and the veſſel is to proceed to England. Another veſſel is at Bermuda, under the ſame circumſtances.

Veſſels which have arrived at the ſouthward, have brought accounts from Laguira (in the Spaniſh Caraccas) to the 23d April: at which time no information had been there received of Miranda's expedition, or of the inſurrection of the natives. Miranda ſailed from Jacquemel the 29th of March.

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The Emperor Napoleon, as Grand Master of the Order of the *Iron* Crown, has conferred the grand infignia of that order, on his Highneſs Prince Eugenius Napoleon of France, Deputy King of Naples, his ſon; on Prince Joſeph Napoleon, and on Prince Louis, his brothers; and on the Princes Murat and Borgheſe, his brothers-in-law.

The country of Duſſeldorf, has been ceded by the King of Bavaria to France, and Prince Murat, appointed Hereditary Duke thereof.

An order paſſed the Houſe of Commons on the 1ſt of April, moved by Lord Auckland, for the neceſſary documents to explain the nature and extent of the trade between Great-Britain, her colonies in the Weſt-Indies, and America.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, MAY 16.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

The following extract was communicated in a letter from Major Sparks, commandant at Fort Adams, and dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman in Fincastle.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowman, of our army, dated Natchitoches, 18th March, 1806.

"An Officer came in on the evening of the 14th inſt. with diſpatches from the Governor-General at St. Antoine—he was halted at our picket, and not permitted to enter the Fort or Town; and early next morning he received his anſwer and ſet out immediately. The ſame day, at 3 o'clock, Capt. Johnſton marched with Lieut. Smith, Enſign Hatchet and ſixty-five men, towards the Sabine; this movement was determined on in conſequence of informantion which *cannot* be *doubted*, that the Spaniards had reinforced at Nacogdoches, to upwards of 400 cavalry, and were marching to reſume the poſitions they were ſo lately removed from by our troops. We have not heard of their meeting yet, but calculate that they *will* this day, and it appears that an engagement is unavoidable: they are greatly ſuperior in numbers, therefore it would be premature to riſque an opinion as to the reſult. Some Americans have been theſe two days trying to bring about a meeting to volunteer their ſervices for immediate defence, and they will be furniſhed with arms from the public magazine."

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16.

Accounts from Bermuda and City of St. Domingo, give us reaſon to fear that the puſillanimity of our government has induced the Engliſh and French officers in thoſe iſlands to make their fortunes at the expenſe of our merchants. For in the iſland of Bermuda they are fitting out, we are told, ſmall privateers to the amount of 30 or 40, which are called tenders to the ſhips of war on that ſtation, for the expreſs purpoſe of capturing the American veſſels who may be found going for or coming from the black ports of St. Domingo, and ſending them in for adjudication; and at the city of St. Domingo, the French officers who eſcaped from Admiral Duckworth, are doing the ſame, or nearly ſimilar.—And ſo we go!!

MASSACHUETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ſhip Galen, Capt. Stedman, we have received London papers to the 9th of April, the contents of which are of conſiderable importance.

Pruſſia has already begun to taſte the ſweets of her recent *alliance* with France. In the edict addreſſed by the King, to the ſtates of the principality of Neufchatel and the county of Verlengen, which he has ceded to Bonaparte, the language of Frederick is, that "conſiderations of the laſt importance, *arising from the most pressing interest of our whole monarchy* have obliged us to conſent to reſign, &c." and he offers them this conſolation—"We cannot diſſemble that this voluntary reſignation is more preferable for you *than the fate of a conquered country, with which, otherwise, you were threatened.*" From the ſtyle of this paper, as well as from the conduct of Pruſſia towards England, it is evident that her independence is gone! Pruſſia, once a warlike and formidable power is henceforth but a department of the Gallic Empire.

There is no probability of a peace between England and France. "Indeed it is impoſſible, ſays the Sun of the 8th of April, for any rational man, who conſiders the ſituation of Great Britain, of France, and of Europe to entertain very ſanguine hopes of the reſtoration of peace at preſent. The language of Mr. Fox, on Thurſday laſt, whoſe wiſh for peace cannot be doubted, is, we think, *deciſive* on that ſubject."

The conteſt in Europe aſſumes a more important appearance, and threatens conſequences which will be more extenſively felt, than ever.—Wherever French influence gains the aſcendant, and Ruſſia is now almoſt the only exception, commerce with Britain is apparently to be interdicted. This exerciſe of deſpotic power on the land, will be retaliated by the exerciſe of that power which Great Britain poſſeſſes on the ocean. This tremendous competition will be felt by every commercial nation. We contemplate it with an awful preſentiment, for no policy can preſerve our country from its effects. If that intercourſe and thoſe relations between nations, which have been forming for many centuries are at once to be diſſolved or even ſuſpended, we are ſoon to witneſs a ſcene of unparralleled diſtreſs, which will extend through the civilized world.

Pruſſia having forcibly taken poſſeſſion of Hanover, and given notice that all Britiſh ſhips are to be excluded from Pruſſian ports, the Engliſh government has embargoed all Pruſſian veſſels, ordered a ſtrict blockade of of the Elbe, the Trave, the Ems and the Weſer. Pruſſia is to have no further communication with the North Sea.

It is ſtated that Holland has preſumed, once more, to exhibit ſome ſymptoms of national ſpirit.—That the States General have "rejected the arrangement propoſed by France, and claim, in the place of it, their treaty of alliance. Internal commotions were expected."

Ruſſia is ſtill conſidered the firm ally of England. It does not appear what movements the Emperor Alexander has in view, but he is ſaid to be collecting an immenſe army on his frontier.

The language of the new Britiſh Miniſtry in Parliament, was firm and temperate.—They had called for a large loan, which they had obtained at leſs than five per cent. and like their predeceſſors in office, they appeared impreſſed with the indiſpenſability of a vigorous proſecution of what they, like them, call a juſt and neceſſary war; and which the people appeared to think ſuch. The naval victories, and the capture of the important ſtation of the Cape of Good Hope, were conſidered as a ſort of counter-balance for the French ſucceſſes in Germany.

Capt. Bartlett, from Bayonne, informs that Louis Bonaparte, has been declared Sovereign of Holland by a decree of the French and Dutch governments.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in London, to his friend in this town, dated April 2.

"I am happy to ſtate, that the intercourſe between America and the Weſt-Indies will be put upon a friendly and permanent footing for lumber and proviſions. A bill is in Parliament to that effect; and to give Governors diſcretionary powers."

There were reports at Liſbon when Capt. Babſon ſailed, that a French army would invade Portugal. A French frigate, which had been at Liſbon ſome time, ſailed a few days before Capt. B.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1806.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a ſelection of late and very important European news.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Meſſrs. I. RILEY, & Co. of New-York, and Mr. H. CARITAT, of Paris, have iſſued propoſals and proſpectus of two periodical works. The firſt, entitled "*The Continent of Europe, or the Paris Correspondent*," is to be printed in Engliſh, and publiſhed monthly at New-York. The ſecond, entitled, "*L' Amerique du Nord, ou le Correspondent des Etats Unis*," will be printed in French and publiſhed monthly in Paris. Subſcriptions for theſe publications are received at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, where a proſpectus of the work, with the firſt number of the Continent of Europe, may be ſeen.

Both branches of the Maſſachuſetts Legiſlature, recently elected, will have a democratic majority. They were laſt year federal. The change has been effected by the democratic towns increaſing their number of Repreſentatives; and not by any deſection of the federal intereſt. The Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts permits each town to increaſe its Repreſentatives with its population; the democratic towns have availed themſelves of this privilege, to its utmoſt extent, while the federaliſts, generally, have ſent their old number; and the conſequence is a ſmall democratic majority, out of nearly 500 members.

The Legiſlature of Connecticut is in ſeſſion. Lyman Law, Eſq. has been choſen Speaker. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, re-choſen Governor, by a majority of 3653 votes. The votes of ſeveral towns were rejected, becauſe not legally returned; had they been accepted Gov. T's majority would have been 4000. The federaliſts of the Connecticut Legiſlature have invariably rejected all votes not legally returned; although their fidelity in enforcing the laws in this reſpect has always diminiſhed the majorities for their candidates.

An unuſual drought has been experienced in ſome parts of Virginia and North-Carolina—its conſequentes will be ruinous to agriculture.

The Spaniſh officers on the Mobile, have forcibly prevented the paſſage up that river of the brig Gayoſe, bound from New-Orleans for Fort-Stoddert for cotton.

Accounts from St. Domingo ſtate, that his Imperial Majeſty, Deſſalines, was making preparations to repel an expected invaſion of his dominions.—He is, however, ſaid to have purchaſed an eſtate in Pennſylvania, in caſe he ſhould be compelled to renounce the imperial purple, and become a private citizen.

There is a French privateer cloſe off the harbor of Charleſton, and a Britiſh ſloop of war off New-York, boarding, detaining or inſulting American veſſels; but as Mr. Secretary Smith has informed the public, that not a *cock-boat* can be fitted out until 666 men of the Mediterranean ſquadron return to the United States, our ſeamen and merchants muſt ſubmit to the injury with patience.

Democratic Magnanimity. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. Jefferſon's new-made Diſtrict Judge, in Connecticut, has removed Mr. Baldwin, the Clerk of the diſtrict, and appointed *his ſon*, H. W. Edwards, in his place. Several other inſtances of "*republicanism*," equally as magnanimous could be added.

A New-York jacobin paper has announced, that the Livingſton family has now taken its ſtation in oppoſition to modern democracy; and that the Chancellor (the purchaſer of Louiſiana) and all his powerful family, ſupported the ſucceſsful federal ticket in Columbia county, at the late election.

The United States brig Hornet, from New-York, bound to France, with diſpatches and *tribute money*, was ſpoken 10th April, lat 43. lon. 30; ſhe probably arrived about the 20th.

We are informed that the celebrated Mungo Park had reached Fayal with one hundred armed men, who were to accompany him in his attempt to explore the interior of Africa. A late account has aſſured us that he had penetrated towards the ſource of the Niger.

It is mentioned in a Dutch paper, that Mr. Armſtrong, our late *extraordinary* Miniſter in Paris, was in Holland to take paſſage for the United States.—We hope he has been recalled by the Preſident.—Mr. Erving, Mr. Bowdoin's Secretary of Legation, had been on a viſit to London from Madrid; but whether on public or private buſineſs was not ſaid.

The parties in the New-York Legiſlature are thus diſtributed:—*Clinton* democrats 40.—*Lewis* Republicans 41—Federal Republicans 19.—Total 100.

An *Ox* has been roaſted in New-York, in honor of the ſucceſs of the Clintonian-democratic election; but the feaſting having taken place juſt at the time it was aſcertained that a majority of *Anti*-Clintonians had been elected in the State, the wits of that city ſay it was rather making a *Bull* of the buſineſs.

The ſeaſon throughout the United States has been uncommonly arid and cold; particularly in the Southern States, where ſerious fears were entertained for the failure of the *tobacco crops*.

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POETRY.

From MARRIOTT's POEMS,

(Lately published by A. SHERMAN, jun. *New-Bedford, and for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.)*

TO MARIA,
ON HER LONG SILENCE.

AH me! how promiſed joys elude us ſtill,
  Firſt tempt our graſp, then leave us lorn behind;
How ſome fell damp, or diſappointment chill,
  Aye blaſts the proſpects of the youthful mind!

Maria promiſed—could I but believe!
  Hope after hope my breaſt ſucceſſive ſwelled;
Maria promiſed—how could ſhe deceive!
  And many a month the dear deluſion held.

Long ſtrove my hopes, now fading, now renewed,
  Still, though reduced, ſuperior to deſpair;
But ſpent at length, by long delays ſubdued,
  The laſt, faint glimmering vaniſhes in air.

How ſmall a boon had gratified thy friend!
  In ſome lone, leiſure hour, detached and free,
A few, looſe thoughts with careleſs frankneſs penned,
  Had been enough, forgetful maid, for me.

No courtly ſtyle, elaborately correct,
  Or nicely wrought, required Amyntor's eye;
No critic he, aſſiduous to detect,
  And every trivial fault, pedantic ſpy.

How much do nature's ſtrokes ungloſſed by art
  Surpaſs the pompuous period's ſtudied ſwell!
How much the unpoliſhed tranſcripts of the heart
  The finiſhed labours of the head excel!

O! when Maria's hand her heart obeys,
  And unconſtrained its genuine feelings draws,
Even ſpleenful criticiſm might learn to praiſe,
  And envy's ſelf contribute forced applauſe.

But ah! too well theſe cold delays declare
  'Tis not for me thoſe beauteous traits to view;
Ye mental ſweets, I once had hopes to ſhare,
  Ye flattering proſpects, not unmourned, adieu!

No more I ſue the due reply to gain;
  Nor could it much my fond regret relieve,
Should tireſome importunities obtain
  What voluntary friendſhip failed to give.

Me, ne'er ſhall wiſhed delights induce to plead,
  Nor from my breaſt ſelf-love extort a ſigh,
For aught that might Maria's bliſs impede,
  Or coſt one anxious moment to ſupply.

'Twas thus, erewhile I mourned, my hopes deſtroyed,
  Nor knew that ſhe, the fair, my verſe accuſed,
No more the enlivening gift of health enjoyed,
  And hence her languid hand the taſk refuſed.

O, that pale ſickneſs and untimely pain
  Would yield to poeſy's harmonious ſpell;
O, that the Nine could breathe a healing ſtrain,
  And ſave the gentle nymph they love ſo well!

But ah! though ſkilled to huſh each harſh alarm,
  And grief and care with magic force allay,
Ah, nought avails the ſweet, Pierian charm
  To chaſe fell pain or pale diſeaſe away.

Yet they can weep, yet they can ſympathize,
  Though impotent the wiſhed relief to lend;
Nor bluſh with mine to mix your tuneful ſighs,
  I too, I truſt, may boaſt the fair my friend.

Though minds there are of brighter, loftier ſtrain,
  More ſkilled in artful phraſe her praiſe to tell;
Sure none more deeply ſhares her every pain,
  More warmly wiſhes ſweet Maria well.

Thou, pitying Winter, ſpare the tender maid,
  O, where ſhe ſtrays, forbear the favoured ground,
Let vernal odour ſcent the unwithered ſhade,
  And health-infuſing breezes ſport around.

O! if thou thus conſult Maria's weal,
  And kind, exempt her from thy rule ſevere,
Though thence our vales thy keener rigours feel,
  How pleaſed thoſe keener rigours will we bear!

So while along the leafleſs woods I range,
  Or trace, with penſive eye, the ſnow-clad plain,
No more my plaintive reed ſhall mourn the change,
  Nor blame the terrors of thy ruthleſs reign.

So ſhall our ſhepherds hymn thy awful name,
  And annual plaudits ever grateful pay;
The indebted Nine themſelves thy praiſe proclaim,
  Nor ſpring's gay bloom obtain a ſweeter lay.

New Importation of
VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

A new and extensive Assortment of CHOICE BOOKS, chiefly of the Best and latest London editions; among which are many new, valuable and elegant Works.

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Newport, May 2, 1806

FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to
SAMUEL VAUGHN.
Newport, April 24, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS
Offer for Sale,
At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Cabooſes, Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.
Newport, May 9, 1806.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received an aſſortment of Flower-Seeds, which he offers for ſale at his ſtore NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport.—His aſſortment conſiſts of the following particulars. viz.

Annual Flower-Seeds:
Flos Adonis
Belvidere
Purple Candy-tuft
White do.
Large Normandy do.
Lobelia Catchfly
Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory
Convolvulus Minor
Cyanus Minor
Princes Feather
Yellow Hawkweed
Purple do.
Dwarf Larkſpur
Branching do.
Love-lies-Bleeding
Lupins, various ſorts
Mignionette
Nigella Romana, or Devil in a Buſh
Sweet Peas, various ſorts
Parſicaria
China-Aſter
Balm of Gilead
Chryſanthemum
Annual Holly-Oak
Marvel Peru
African Marygold
French do.
India Pink
Red ten week Stock
Rad ſweet Sultan
Xeranthemum
Miced Globe
Double Balſam
Tall Comb
Tricolar

Biennial & Perennial Flower-Seeds:
Roſe Champion
Border Carnation
Columbine
Fraxinella
Holly-Oak
Honeſty
French Honey-ſuckle
Pink
Primroſe-Tree
Rocket
Sweet-William
Wall-Flower.

JAMES TAYLOR.
Newport, May 9, 1806.

JAMES HAMMOND
Has for Sale,
At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholesale and Retail,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm; to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.
Newport, May 9, 1806.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the Partnerſhip under the firm of RHODES and HAMMOND, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent; and the buſineſs of ſaid firm will be ſettled by *James Hammond* at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Rhodes and Hammond.
CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
JAMES HAMMOND.
Newport, May 1, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously diſposed of at Private Sale,

THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.
Newport, April 11, 1806.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FO SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE, BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads of 1-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

SALT AFLOAT.

FOR SALE, BY
EARL & ALLSTON,

THE CARGO of the Ship LEVANT, conſiſting of Cadiz Salt, of a ſuperior quality.—Bloom Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes, and Legia Ditto in kegs.—Alſo a few quarter-caſks of good Sherry Wine.
Newport, May 2, 1806.

BENJAMIN CHURCH
Offers for SALE,

HIS HOUSE, No. 100, in Thames-ſtreet, next door ſouth of Mr. Stephen T. Northam's, an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and in good repair.—He would further inform the public, That he has on hand the firſt quality brown Sugar, by the hogſhead or barrel; Jamaica Spirits, per do.; and a few hogſheads of Surinam Molaſſes.—The above articles may be purchaſed at a reduced price, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, as the ſubſcriber is about to leave the town, he calls on all thoſe who have unſettled accounts with him, to call and adjuſt them without delay. *Newport, May 2, 1806.*

CHARLES COGGESHALL & CO.

Have removed from NO. 143 to 127, Thames ſtreet, oppoſite John F. Townſend & Co.—They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have already received.

They have now on Hand, for Sale, the following Assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. directly from Boston.—Among which are,

LADIES Kid, ſquare-toes, of the lateſt faſhion.
Do. Morocco, Slippers, ſquare-toes.
Do Do. with heels and ſquare-toes.
Miſſes of all kinds.
Men's, lined and bound, fine.
Do. common and coarſe.
Boys, lined and bound, and coarſe.
Childrens, of all kinds.

ALSO,

An aſſortment of Roxbury Boot-Legs, and Ruſſett Boot-Tops.
Likewise—A variety of TRUNKS, as uſual.
Newport, May 2, 1806

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Book-Seller and Stationer,

No. 77 Thames-Street oppoſite Mr. Townsends's Coffee-House is continually receiving Additions to his Book-Store; and as he binds all his Books his Customers may depend on strong Binding.—Now on Hand,

MORSE's Gazetteer, 2 volumes: New and improved edit. Letter-Writer; Improved edition of Perrys Dictionary, upwards of a thouſand more words than any former edition; All of Lindley Murrays very valuable Works; Church Prayer-Books, elegant and plain; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, do. do.; Adams's Latin Grammar; Scotts Leſſons; Elements of Uſeful Knowledge, 2 vols.; Walſhs Mercantile Arithmetic; Daboll's, Roote, do.; Farmers Almanack for 1806; a variety of elegant Books for children, with engravings; a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, wholeſale and retail, very cheap.

STATIONARY, of all kinds.

Black and gilt-edged Letter, Billet, and common Paper, per ream or quire; excellent Drawing-Paper, eight cents per ſheet; Imperial, Super Royal, Medium, and Demy Paper; Quills of the beſt quality, from NO. 6 to 16; Red and Black Ink, in vials; Ink-Powder, dozen or ſingle; Slates, a great variety; Lead Pencils; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Ink-ſtands; Memorandum Pocket-Books, &c. &c.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

of all ſizes, good paper, well bound, and cheap.

BOOK-BINDING,

In all its branches bound with elegance, durability and diſpatch. Specimens may be ſeen at the Bindery, NO. 77, Thames-ſtreet.
Newport, April 11, 1806.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to
JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,
1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

POETRY.

From MARRIOTT's POEMS,

(Lately published by A. SERARMAN, jun. *New Bedford, and for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.)*

TO MARIA,
ON HER LONG SILENCE.

AH me! how promiſed joys elude us ſtill,
First tempt our graſp, then leave us lorn behind;
How ſome fell damp, or diſappointment chill,
Aye blaſts the proſpects of the youthful mind!

Maria promiſed—could I but believe?
Hope after hope my breaſt ſucceſſive ſwelled;
Maria promiſed—how could ſhe deceive!
And many a month the dear deluſion held.

Long ſtrove my hopes, now fading, now renewed,
Still, though reduced, ſuperior to deſpair;
But ſpent at length, by long delays ſubdued,
The laſt, faint glimmering vaniſhes in air.

How ſmall a boon had gratified thy friend!
In ſome lone, leiſure hour, detached and free,
A few, looſe thoughts with careleſs frankneſs penned,
Had been enough, forgetful maid, for me.

No courtly ſtyle, elaborately correct,
Or nicely wrought, required Amyntor's eye;
No critic he, aſſiduous to detect,
And every trivial fault, pedantic ſpy.

How much do nature's ſtrokes ungloſſed by art
Surpaſs the pompuous period's ſtudied ſwell!
How much the unpoliſhed tranſcripts of the heart
The finiſhed labours of the head excel!

O! when Maria's hand her heart obeys,
And unconſtrained its genuine feelings draws,
Even ſpleenful criticiſm might learn to praiſe,
And envy's ſelf contribute forced applauſe.

But ah! too well theſe cold delays declare
'Tis not for me thoſe beauteous traits to view;
Ye mental ſweets, I once had hopes to ſhare,
Ye flattering proſpects, not unmourned, adieu!

No more I ſue the due reply to gain;
Nor could it much my fond regret relieve,
Should tireſome importunities obtain
What voluntary friendſhip failed to give.

Me, ne'er ſhall wiſhed delights induce to plead,
Nor from my breaſt ſelf-love extort a ſigh,
For aught that might Maria's bliſs impede,
Or coſt one anxious moment to ſupply.

'Twas thus, erewhile I mourned, my hopes deſtroyed,
Nor knew that ſhe, the fair, my verſe accuſed,
No more the enlivening gift of health enjoyed,
And hence her languid hand the taſk refuſed.

O, that pale ſickneſs and untimely pain
Would yield to poeſy's harmonious ſpell;
O, that the Nine could breathe a healing ſtrain,
And ſave the gentle numph they love ſo well!

But ah! though ſkilled to huſh each harſh alarm,
And grief and care with magic force allay,
Ah, nought avails the ſweet, Pierian charm
To chaſe fell pain or pale diſeaſe away.

Yet they can weep, yet they can ſympathiſe,
Though impotent the wiſhed relief to lend;
Nor bluſh with mine to mix your tuneful ſighs,
I too, I truſt, may boaſt the fair my friend.

Though minds there are of brighter, loftier ſtrain,
More ſkilled in artful phraſe her praiſe to tell;
Sure none more deeply ſhares her every pain,
More warmly wiſhes ſweet Maria well.

Thou, pitying Winter, ſpare the tender maid,
O, where ſhe ſtrays, forbear the favoured ground,
Let vernal odour ſcent the unwithered ſhade,
And health-infuſing breezes ſport around.

O! if thou thus conſult Maria's weal,
And kind, exempt her from thy rule ſevere,
Though thence our vales thy keener rigours feel,
How pleaſed thoſe keener rigours will we bear!

So while along the leafleſs woods I range,
Or trace, with penſive eye, the ſnow-clad plain,
No more my plaintive reed ſhall mourn the change,
Nor blame the terrors of thy ruthleſs reign.

So ſhall our ſhepherds hymn thy awful name,
And annual plaudits ever grateful pay;
The indebted Nine themſelves thy praiſe proclaim,
Nor ſpring's gay bloom obtain a ſweeter lay.

New Importation of
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A new and extensive Assortment of CHOICE BOOKS, chiefly of the Best and latest London editions; among which are many new, valuable and elegant Works.

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Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
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Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.
Newport, May 9, 1806.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received an aſſortment of Flower-Seeds, which he offers for ſale at his ſtore NO. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport.—His aſſortment conſiſts of the following particulars. viz.

Annual Flower-Seeds:
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Purple Candy-tuft
White do.
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Love-lies-Bleeding
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Rocket
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JAMES TAYLOR.
Newport, May 9, 1806.

JAMES HAMMOND
Has for Sale,
At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholesale and Retail,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
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Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.
N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.
Newport, May 9, 1806.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the Partnerſhip under the firm of RHODES and HAMMOND, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent; and the buſineſs of ſaid firm will be ſettled by *James Hammond* at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Rhodes and Hammond.
CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
JAMES HAMMOND.
Newport, May 1, 1806.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,
THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.
Newport, April 11, 1806.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FO SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE, BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogheads of ch-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,
BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

SALT AFLOAT.
FOR SALE, BY
EARL & ALLSTON,
THE CARGO of the Ship LEVANT, conſiſting of Cadiz Salt, of a ſuperior quality.—Bloom Muſcatel Raiſins in boxes, and Legia Ditto in kegs.—Alſo a few quarter-caſks of good Sherry Wine.
Newport, May 2, 1806.

BENJAMIN CHURCH
Offers for SALE,
HIS HOUSE, No. 100, in Thames-ſtreet, next door ſouth of Mr. Stephen T. Northam's, an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and in good repair.—He would further inform the public, That he has on hand the firſt quality brown Sugar, by the hogſhead or barrel; Jamaica Spirits, per do.; and a few hogſheads of Surinam Molaſſes.—The above articles may be purchaſed at a reduced price, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, as the ſubſcriber is about to leave the town, he calls on all thoſe who have unſettled accounts with him, to call and adjuſt them without delay. *Newport, May 2, 1806.*

CHARLES COGGESHALL & CO.
Have removed from NO. 143 to 127, Thames ſtreet, oppoſite John F. Townſend & Co.—They return their thanks for the liberal patronage they have already received.
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ALSO,
An aſſortment of Roxbury Boot-Legs, and Ruſſett Boot-Tops.
Likewise—A variety of TRUNKS, as uſual.
Newport, May 2, 1806

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Newport, April 11, 1806.

FOR SALE,
TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to
JAMES MITCHELL.
Who has for SALE,
1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.